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Special Report

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PROGRAM BALLOC: A MIXED-WEAPON ALLOCATION MODEL AGAINST MULTIPLE NON-OVERLAPPING AREA DEFENSES

By: R. de SOBRINO B. J. RIPPLE N. J. LEMONS

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PROGRAM BALLOC: A MIXED-WEAPON ALLOCATION MODEL AGAINST MULTIPLE NON-OVERLAPPING AREA DEFENSES

By: R. de SOBRINO B. J. RIPPLE N. J. LEMONS

Prepared for:

OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22217

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SRI Project 8777

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ABSTRACT

Program BALLOC is a model designed to optimally allocate a mixed-weapon offensive force over a set of multiple-valued targets defended by multiple nonintersecting random area and subtractive local defenses.

The program will maximize the expected damage over the total target set, with the restriction that no more than one weapon type be allocated to any randomly defended island or target subset.

This report presents the concept on which the model is based, and describes the implementation of this concept as a computer program. It also contains a users manual, and an example of the use of the model, employing fictitious data to avoid the necessity of security classification.

PREFACE

This report is submitted under Contract N00014-71-C-0015 to the Office of Naval Research under the task, "Programming a Strategic Bomber Allocation Model." This report contains a description of the model as well as a users guide for running the program.

The work reported here has been performed in the Systems Evaluation Department. Engineering Systems Division of Stanford Research Institute, under the supervision of Dr. Ricardo de Sobrino, Staff Scientist, Mrs. Barbara J. Ripple, Mathematician, acted as project leader, and Mrs. Nancy J. Lemons, Mathematician, did the programming.

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I INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

During the past few years, models used to evaluate the effectiveness of strategic systems have been highly developed and widely used. In particular, one general class of such models, which will be called here the "aggregated type" has become attractive in the rapid evaluation of relative effectiveness of alternative systems. In addition, these models are useful in investigating the sensitivity of the results to the values of system parameters, and to the interactions of offense and defense.

SRI is currently under contract with OSD(SA) to develop techniques to improve the representation of airborne strategic systems in effectiveness models of the aggregated type. As a result of that work a weapons-allocation model against targets defended by random type area defenses with certain restrictions has been made possible.

The purpose of this report is to describe BALLOC, a weaponsallocation model programmed for the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

For a more complete discussion, see Ref. 1. References are listed at the end of the report.

II MODEL DESCRIPTION

A. General

The allocation model described here has some unique features that are not available in currently existing models of the aggregated type, such as CODE 50, AEM, and similar ones.

The model assumes a number of corridors (or islands) defended by area defenses (fighters) that do not overlap. It also assumes that no more than one type of bomber (more specifically, payload type) will be used within each island. These are the main limitations. It does not appear easy to eliminate the first. Methods to remove the second are well under development, though this can only be done at the expense of increased running time.

Distinctive features of this model are as follows:

- (1) Bomber penetration probabilities are a function of the attack size on an island (or corridor).
- (2) They also vary within each island as a function of the penetration distance; in fact, they may be different for each individual target.
- (3) They are accepted as inputs in tabular or functional form and may be obtained from detailed simulations if desired.

B. Problem Formulation

We assume here that a set of targets is defended by non-overlapping multiple random fighter area defenses. Since the defense coverages are nonoverlapping, the targets are in fact divided into N disjoint subsets (or corridors). Each corridor is defended by a known random fighter defense. In addition, subtractive local defense may also exist for some (or all) targets in the corridor. We further assume that each corridor will be attacked by at most one type of weapon.

We should note that the model allocates the weapons, not the carriers. This self-imposed restriction is needed to achieve acceptable computation times, and is generally assumed in models of this type. Once a weapon allocation is obtained, weapons could, in the real case, be loaded on specific carriers that could then be routed to specific targets.

Let B_{ij} be the number of type j weapons allocated to the i^{th} corridor. The penetration probabilities of the weapons are given inputs in tabular form, $P_{ij}(B_{ij}, R)$, where R is the distance from the entry point to each island. Thus, and in general, penetration probabilities are different for different targets. Then for a given value of B_{ij} , the penetration probability of each weapon can be obtained from the prescribed penetration probability function $P_{ij}(B_{ij})$, which in turn determines the damage function of each target; the optimal allocation of B_{ij} that maximizes the total expected damage function of the island can be efficiently generated by the use of Lagrange multipliers.

Let $f_{ij}(B_{ij})$ be the total expected damage function to the i^{th} island caused by type j weapons. We note that f_{ij} is a function in tabular form since it corresponds to the sum of the expected damages of all the targets in the i^{th} corridor with each target having in general a different damage function, because the targets either belong to different exemplar groups, or have different penetration probabilities due to geographic location.

The problem may be expressed mathematically as follows:

$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{Maximize} \\
\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{U}_{i,j} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B}_{i,j} \end{pmatrix} & \sum_{i=1}^{N} & \sum_{j=1}^{J} \mathbf{U}_{i,j} & \mathbf{f}_{i,j} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B}_{i,j} \end{pmatrix}
\end{array}$$

Subject to
$$\sum_{j=1}^{J} U_{i,j} \le 1$$
, $i = 1,2,...,N$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} B_{i,j} \leq B_{j} , \quad j = 1, 2, ..., J$$

$$B_{ij} \ge 0$$
 for all i,j

$$U_{ij} = 0$$
 or 1 for all i,j

where J is the total number of weapon types, and U equals 1 if the type j weapon is assigned to the i corridor, and equals 0 otherwise.

The generalized Lagrange multiplier method is readily applicable to this problem. The method consists of two parts:

(1) For a given set of values of the Lagrange multipliers $x = (x_1, \dots, x_J)$, let $B^2 = (B_{i,j}^{-2})$ be the weapon allocation matrix that maximizes the Lagrangian:

$$L(\cdot,B) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{J} \left[f_{ij} \left(B_{ij} \right) - \cdot \int_{j} B_{ij} \right] = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{J} L_{ij} \left(\cdot \int_{j} B_{ij} \right) .$$

For the i the corridor, let j be the weapon type that maximizes

$$L_{ij}(j,B_{ij}), i.e.,$$

$$L_{ij_{i}}(j,B_{ij_{i}}) = \max L_{ij}(j,B_{ij})$$

Let
$$U_{ij}^{\circ} = 1$$
 if $j = j_i$

= 0 otherwise,

i.e., assign weapons of type j to the i th corridor and let

$$B_{j}^{*} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} U_{i,j}^{2} B_{i,j}^{2}$$

Then $U_{i,j}^{-2}$ and $B_{i,j}^{-2}$ are optimal for the assignment problem, with $B_{i,j}^{*}$ in place of $B_{i,j}^{*}$ for the total number of type j weapons.

(2) Using an existing iterative procedure, the values of , may be systematically adjusted so that the weapon resource vector (B_J^*) converges to its desired values (B_J^*) .

III MODEL IMPLEMENTATION

A. Introduction

The program consists basically of three steps: (1) finding the damage functions for each attacker type on each corridor, (2) optimally allocating the offense force on the corridors, and (3) adjusting the optimal allocation to be identical with the desired allocation when the latter is not exactly obtained. This last step will be denoted by "closing."

B. Generating the Corridor Damage Curves

1. General

Because the probability of bomber penetration to each target (and the corresponding damage function) depends on the total attack size to a corridor, due to the assumption of random area defenses, the following steps are necessary to obtain each point on the damage curve of a given weapon type on a given corridor:

- (1) For each desired attack size, find the penetration probability corresponding to that attack size.
- (2) Find the individual damage functions for each target given the penetration probability.

(3) Using Lagrange multipliers, find the optimal allocation for the desired attack size.

Each of these three steps is discussed in more detail below.

The number of points on each curve, as well as the maximum attack size for each curve, are user inputs. Due to computer storage requirements, however, a maximum of 20 points per curve cannot be presently exceeded.

2. Finding Penetration Probabilities

To find the probability of a weapon penetrating to a target, t, the great-circle distance, d, from the corridor entrance to that target is found using:

$$c = \cos^{-1} \left[\sin(LA_{p1}) \sin(LA_{T}) + \cos(LA_{p1}) \cos(LA_{T}) \cos(LO_{T} - LO_{p1}) \right]$$

$$e = \cos^{-1} \left[\sin(LA_{p1}) \sin(LA_{p2}) + \cos(LA_{p1}) \cos(LA_{p2}) \cos(LO_{p2} - LO_{p1}) \right]$$

$$B = \cos^{-1} \left[\sin(LA_{T}) - \cos(c) \sin(LA_{p1}) \right] / \left[\sin(c) \cos(LA_{p1}) \right] - \cos^{-1} \left[\sin(LA_{p2}) - \cos(e) \sin(LA_{p1}) \right] / \left[\sin(e) \cos(LA_{p1}) \right]$$

$$d = 3400 \sin^{-1} \left[\sin(c) \sin(B) \right]$$
(1)

where

 LA_T , LO_T = Latitude and Longitude of target t LA_{pl} , LO_{pl} , LA_{p2} , LO_{p2} = Latitudes and Longitudes of corridor entry boundaries

d = Great-circle distance between target t and corridor entry line defined by pl and p2. Given this distance and the attack size of interest, a table lookup procedure is used to obtain the penetration probability. These tables are inputs that must be generated externally. Linear interpolation is used to obtain the desired attack size from the tables.

3. Target Damage Functions

The square-root-law damage function is used for each target. For a locally undefended target with penetration probability equal to one, this is of the following form:

$$\theta_{i}(a_{j,i}) = v_{i} \left[1 - e^{-k_{j,i}\sqrt{a_{j,i}}} (1 + k_{j,i}\sqrt{a_{j,i}})\right]$$
 (2)

where

v_i = Target value

 $a_{j,i}$ = Number of type j weapons arriving at target i

 $k_{j,i}$ = A damage constant that depends on the target's hardness and size and the weapon's yield and CEP

 θ_i = Expected damage.

Given a penetration probability (P) for attacker j on target i, a new value of k, k' is found such that

$$P_{i,j}\theta_{i}(1) = v_{i} \left[1 - e^{-k'_{j,i}}(1 + k'_{j,i})\right] . \qquad (3)$$

This k' value then has the effect of "stretching" the undefended damage function to allow for the effects of the penetration probability through the area defenses, and the expected damage is found by using this k' value in Eq. (2).

If there is a local defense at target i, the $\sqrt{a_{j,i}}$ term in Eq. (2) is replaced by $\sqrt{a_{j,i} - Y_{j,i}}$, where

$$Y_{j,i} = I_{j,i} R_{j} R_{j,i}$$
(4)

and

Y = Equivalent price of the target i for weapon type j

I = Interceptors at target i effective against weapon j

 R_{j} = Interceptor kill probability against weapon type j

 $k \approx An$ input constant associated with the leakage through the area defenses³

4. Find the Desired Attack Size

Given the individual target damage functions at a corridor, it is then possible to obtain the attack size of interest. This is done using Lagrange multipliers in an iterative technique. Starting with a very large value of a single

scalar multiplier and a very small one, two attack levels that bracket the desired attack size are obtained. A new value for the multiplier is found by taking the average of the two previous ones. The new allocation is obtained and replaces the old point on the same side of the desired allocation. This averaging procedure continues until either the desired point is found or the values of the multipliers do not coalesce into a single value resulting in the desired number of weapons, in which case the solution is in a "gap." When this occurs, the point closest to the desired point is used.

C. Optimal Weapon Allocation

To optimally allocate the offensive force, (i.e., maximize the expected damage destroyed over all the corridors) the program again utilizes the Lagrange multiplier method.⁴ In this case, the Lagrange multiplier is a vector in j space where j is the number of weapon types.

Given the multiplier vector, the problem of finding the optimum force allocation is quite simple, since the damage functions are in tabular form and the corridors do not overlap. Each corridor can be treated independently, and the "best" weapon type (and the number of weapons of this type) to use on the corridor is found by searching each damage table to find the point that maximizes $F(A) - \frac{1}{2}A = L$ for payload type j, and then choosing the type with the largest L.

After each allocation, the multiplier vector is adjusted until either the desired attack size (to within the granularity of the damage table) is obtained, or, the change in the values of the multipliers is very small, or a maximum number of iteration is reached. If the desired attack size is obtained, the run is complete; otherwise, a closing procedure is required to adjust the optimal attacks to match the desired one.

$$\lambda_{\mathbf{j}}' = (1 + \Delta \lambda_{\mathbf{j}}') (1 + \Delta x) \lambda_{\mathbf{j}}$$

The values of c_1 and c_2 have been obtained heuristically.

^{*} This algorithm was originated by Dr. H. Everett of Lambda Corp.

D. Closing Procedure

The closing procedure is a heuristic method used to slightly change an obtained optimal allocation to reach the desired one when the latter lies in a "gap" and is not obtainable by the Lagrange multiplier method.

In Program BALLOC, two procedures are needed; the first adjusts the allocation among the corridors until the desired allocation is obtained. The second procedure then adjusts the individual corridor allocations among the targets within that corridor.

The first step in performing the first closing is to select the "best" allocation to close on. ⁵ This is done by finding the allocation that minimizes:

$$\Sigma_{j} \left[\begin{pmatrix} W_{A_{j}} - W_{D_{j}} \end{pmatrix} W_{D_{j}} \right]^{2}$$
 (5)

whe re

 $W_{A_{j}}$ = Obtained number of type j weapons

 $W_{D_{j}}$ = Desired number of type j weapons.

The routine imposes the restriction that each corridor must use the weapon type assigned in the optimal allocation; thus, for each type-j weapon, if $W_{A_j} > W_{D_j}$, the routine selects from the corridors that are assigned this type the one receiving

the least damage per attacker, and reduces the allocation to this corridor. Similarly, if ${\rm W_{A}}_j < {\rm W_{D}}_j$, the corridor that will meceive the most damage per attacker is selected to receive the additional weapons.

If a weapon type was not allocated at all, the routine selects from the unattacked corridors the one that would receive the most damage and allocates the weapons to that corridor. After the exact allocation to each corridor is obtained, the procedures described previously in Section B-4 are used to allocate the weapons among the targets within the corridor. If the desired allocation to that corridor is not exactly obtained, an algorithm similar to that used in the first closing is used for slight adjustments.

IV PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

A. Introduction

BALLOC is written in Fortran IV for use on the SRI CDC 6400 computer as well as the CNA CDC 3600. The core storage requirement is approximately 50,000 words. The running time can be broken into two parts—the time required to generate the damage curves for each corridor, and, given the curves, the time required to obtain a given allocation. To generate a curve with 20 points for one weapon type on one corridor requires approximately 10 seconds on the CDC 6400. The running time to obtain the desired weapon allocation depends on the number of corridors and the number of weapon types. For two weapon types and nine corridors, the time is approximately 5 seconds.

Section IV-B contains flow charts of the main program and of the more complicated subroutines. Section IV-C gives a description of the user input to the program, along with typical sample values. In Section IV-D are several figures showing various representative sections of the output of this program.

The target values and damage functions used to calculate the examples shown are fictitious to avoid security classification.

This is an average value assuming 40 targets per corridor and obtained from a total time of about 180 sec for 400 targets located in 9 corridors.

B. Program Flow

Figure 1 is a flow chart of the main program flow. Figure 2 shows the allocation subroutine, and Figure 3 the closing procedure.

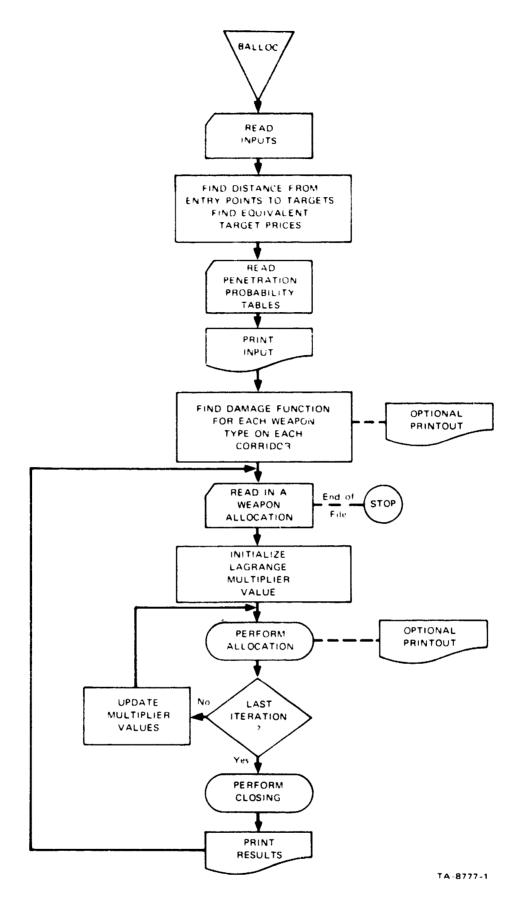
C. Data Input

1. Data-Card Deck Set-up

The following cards are required to run the program:

Card ID	Number of Cards	Description
1	1	Variable size card
2	1	Number of points on damage curves for each weapon type
3	1	Maximum number of weapons of each type to be used in computing damage curves
4	1	λ adjustment card
5	A set for each weapon type	"K" values for each exemplar group
6	One for each local- ly defended target	Local-defense card
7	1	Number of targets in each corridor
8	One for each target	Target-description card*
9	One for each corridor	Corridor entry points
10	1	Interceptor constants

^{*} These cards are ordered so that all Corridor -1 cards are first, followed by all Corridor-2 cards, etc.



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FIGURE 1 BALLOC FLOW CHART

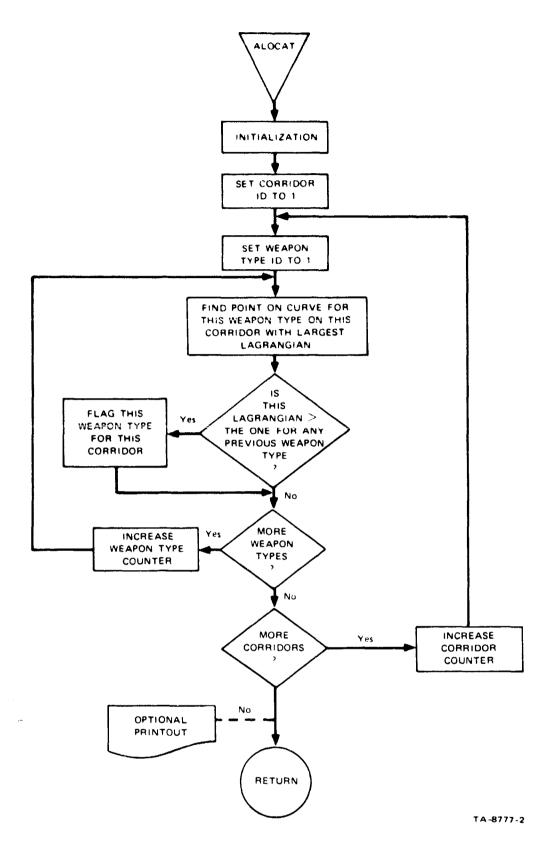


FIGURE 2 ALLOCATION SUBROUTINE

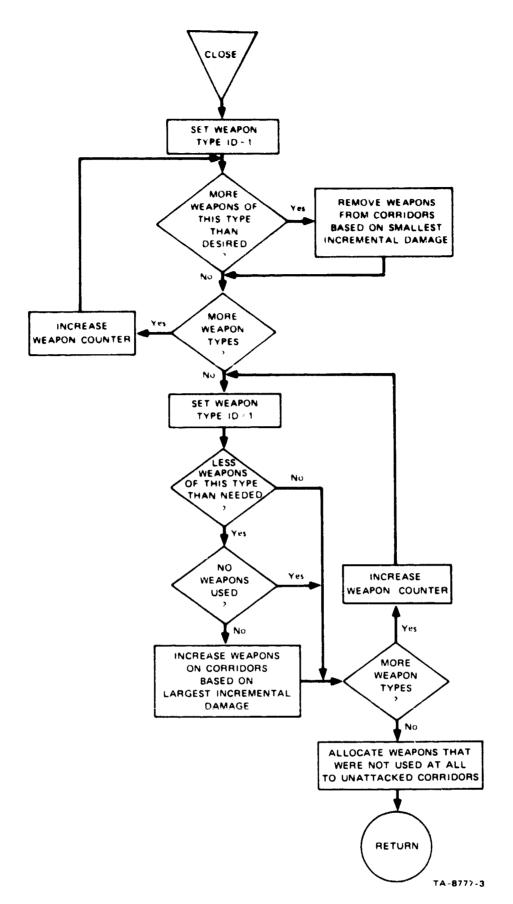


FIGURE 3 CLOSING SUBROUTINE

Card ID	Number of Cards	Description
11	1	Interceptor reliability against each weapon type
12*	1	Attack-size table
13*	As many as needed	Distance from entry-line table
14*	As many as needed	Penetration probabilities as a function of the attack size and distance
15	One for each case to be run	Desired-allocation card

2. Input-Card Formats

Figures 4 through 18 describe the input card formats. The first row contains the number type (I = right justified integer, R = a real number, and A is an alpha format). The second row contains the field on which the number is to appear. The third row describes the input, and the fourth row gives sample values.

parameters as well as giving three print options. If the Option 1 field is not blank or 0, damage curves for each weapon type on each island will be plotted. Option 2 will print out the allocation to the corridors for each iteration, unless the field is blank or 0. Similarly, a blank or 0 for Option 3 will suppress the printing of the allocation summary for each cycle.

Figure 7 contains the constants for increasing or decreasing the Lagrange multiplier vector to converge on the desired solution, as well as the cutoff point to stop the iterations.

These are inserted in the above order for each corridor.

Each target is assigned to an exemplar group, however, there may be up to 400 groups so that each target can be treated independently. The damage constant ("k") (Figure 8) is given for each weapon type and each exemplar group.

The target cards (Figure 11) are ordered so that all of the targets in Corridor 1 are first, followed by Corridor 2, etc. Figure 10 gives the number of targets in each corridor. The last corridor contains all of the targets not covered by any area defense.

For each city with local defense, a card (Figure 9) showing the number of interceptors against each weapon type is used. Also, a constant determined by the leakage through the area defense is needed for each weapon type (Figure 13). Interceptor kill probabilities are given against each weapon type (Figure 14), and to obtain the equivalent intercepts of weapon jagainst target i the program uses

$$E_{ij} = I_{ij}R_{j}K_{j}\frac{1}{P_{p}}$$

where

I = Interceptors at target i against weapon type j

 R_{j} = Interceptor kill probability against weapon type j

 K_{j} = An input constant associated with the leakage through the area defenses.³

 $\frac{P}{p}$, the penetration probability to a given target, is a function of the total attack size to the corridor and the distance of the target from the corridor entrance. Figures 16, 17, and 18 contain the tables describing these functions.

D. Sample Output

Figures 19 through 23 are samples of the output available from BALLOC. Figure 19 contains the program inputs. Figure 20 shows the plots of the individual damage functions for each weapon type on each corridor. This printout is optional, as is Figure 21, which contains the output available after each iteration. Figures 22 and 23 show the final program output.

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(2) 13)	÷	: i:	(51 1:					(14)	1

FIGURE 4 VARIABLE-SIZE CARD

	• • • up to 5 weapon types						
15	11 15	number of	points to be	used in damage	curves for	weapon 3	12
15	9	number of	points to be	used in damage used in damage	curves for	weapon 2	20
15	1 5	number of	points to be	used in damage	curves for	weapon l	15 (maximum of 20)

FIGURE 5 DAMAGE-CURVE-POINT LIMITS

	• • • up to 5 weapon types						
15	11 15	maximum number	of type 3 weapons	to be used in	calculating	damage curves	35
15	6 10 11	maximum number	of type 1 weapons of type 2 weapons of type 3 weapons	to be used in	calculating	damage curves	450
15	1 5	maximum number	of type 1 weapons	to be used in	calculating	damage curves	100

FIGURE 6 DAMAGE-CURVE-SIZE LIMITS

64	20 21 30	nt A) cutoff	0.005
æ	11	ηλ increase constant	1.3
~	1 10	Δλ decrease constant	-0.25

FIGURE 7 A ADJUSTMENT CARD

• • up to 400 exemplar groups			
~	21 30	"K" for exemplar group 3	2.5
Я	11 20 21	"K" for exemplar group 2	0.8
R	1 10	"K" for exemplar group l	1.2

FIGURE 8 "K" VALUE CARD

• • • up to 5 weapon types			
15	16 20	interceptors against weapon type 3	10
15	15	interceptors against weapon type 2	80
15	6 10 11	interceptors against weapon type 1	01
51	1 5	target ID number	5

FIGURE 9 LOCAL-DEFENSE CARD

• • up to 15 corridors	2	1			
15	10 11		number of targets	in corridor 3	x
15			number of targets	in corridor 2	15
۲ ا		0 0	number of targets	in corridor l	10

FIGURE 19 TARGETS-PER-CORRIDOR CARD

``	19 30				April 1		•	1		
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				10 11 20 21		cxcmplar	Glassia		5	_
			011	21		target 1D exemplar				

FIGURE 11 TARGET-DESCRIPTION CARD

6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- 11	17 18	50 51	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	E. 1.	7	*		
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71 1 10	Ĵ	623 139		10.		5	į		£

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FIGURE 12 CORRIDOR-ENTRY-POINT CARD

• • • un to 5 weapon types				
α	W.	20 21 30	interceptor constant interceptor constant for weapon type 2 for weapon type 3	1.6
£	H.	11 20	interceptor constant for weapon type 2	1.2
	22	1 10	interceptor constant for weapon type 1	1.0

FIGURE 13 INTERCEPTOR CONSTANTS

a a un to 5 attacker types				
	K	21 30	reliability against attacker type 3	8.0
	×	11 20 21	reliability against attacker type 2	0.75
	~	10 11	reliability against attacker type l	6.0

FIGURE 14 INTERCEPTOR RELIABILITY

Stayor Sattack lovels	o di di			
	~	21 30	third attack level	50.0
	×	11 20 21	second attack level	20.0
	W.	1 10 11	first attack level	10.0

FIGURE 15 ATTACK-SIZE TABLE

• • • up to 12 distances			
R	21 30	third distance cutoff	150.0
*	11 20 21	second distance cutoff	100.0
R	1 10	first distance cutoff-nmi	50.0

FIGURE 16 DISTANCE TABLE

• • • up to 12 entries		
R	pp for third cutoff	9.0
R	pp tor second cutoff	0.7
R	penetration probability for first distance cutoff	8.0

FIGURE 17 PENETRATION-PROBABILITY TABLE

のできた。 1985年の日本の大学の大学では、1988年の1988年の1988年の大学をあるなど、1988年の日本の1988年

R • • up to 5 weapon types	30	desired number of	50.0
R	11 20 21	desired number of de weapon type 2 we	100.0
Ж	1 10	desired number of weapon type 1	50.0

FIGURE 18 DESIRED-ALLOCATION CARD

5

CCRRICOR NUMBER

1

9919999999999999999999999

FIGURE 19 PROGRAM INPUT

A CHARLES AND A

CCRRICOR NUMBER 7 WEAPCH ALMBER 1

CAMAGE	ATTACK 0	547	1095	1642	2190	72737
.000	0				•	•
43	œ	•	•	•	•	
51,737		•	•	•	•	•
92,405		•	•	•	•	•
43,739		•	•	•	•	•
171.60		•	•	•	•	•
970	. 84	•	•	•	•	•
68.758		•	•	•	•	•
159,628		•	•.	•	•	•
93.774		•	•	•	•	•
540,521		•	•	•	•	•
742,626		•	•	•	•	•
938,043		•	•	•	•	•
087,265		•	•	•	•	•
189,773		•	•	•	•	•
288,933		•	•	•	•	•
384.961		•	•	•	•	•
478.184		•	•	•	•	•
568,102		•	•	•	•	•
654,275		•	•	•	•	•
737,48ñ		•	•	•	•	•
	-		I	I		I • • • • •

FIGURE 20 CORRIDOR DAMAGE FUNCTIONS

The state of the s

CCRRICOR NUMBER 7 MEAPON NUMBER 7

CAMAGE	ATTACK O	300	619	826	1236	1961
	E.ad		I		•••• •••••	
.000	• C	•	•	•	•	•
3.762	•	•	•	•	•	•
£0.722	•	•	•	•	•	•
16.357	•	•	•	•	•	•
176,9992	12	•	•	•	•	•
59.694	15	•	•	•	•	•
51.859	18 .	•	•	•	•	•
46.394		•	•	•	•	•
15.878	54 .	•	•	•	•	•
27.733	27 •	•	•	•	•	•
22.918	30 ·	•	•	•	•	•
20.682	33 •	•	•	•	•	•
19.491		•	•	•	•	•
19,331		•	•	•	•	•
21.282	• 2•	•	•	•	•	•
26.914	• 54	•	•	•	•	•
34.118	• 84	•	•	•	•	•
41.061	51.	•	•	•	•	•
47.149	. 42	•	•	•	•	•

FIGURE 20 CORRIDOR DAMAGE FUNCTIONS (Concluded)

一日のことのことのの教養を教育などのののなどはないないとののののののでは、

ITERATION NUMBER A

770977	45.0311 2774.1298
DAMAGE	756.9694
WEAP OBT	37
WFAP DES WEAP ORT	37
LAPROA	11.1419
DLAMBCA	.3137 ñ121
×	1882

100	284	≈ 2859.161 ⁰	116200.00
ATTACKERS	DAMAGE .	LAGRANGIAN	VALUE = 1
TCTAL	TCTAL	TCTAL	TCTAL

DAMAGE	2 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
WE A P	
TYPE	C000-0R
CCPRIC	- C C 45 67 67

FIGURE 21 ITERATION SUMMARY

FINAL ALLOCATION TO TARGETS IN CORRIDOR 2
THIS CORRIDOR WAS ATTACKED BY WEAPON 1

TCTAL ATTACKERS TO CORPICOR = 21 TCTAL DAMAGE TO CORRIDOR = 309.9591 TCTAL VALUE OF CORRIDOR = 11300.00

TARRET	ATTACK	CAMAGE
3	n	0.0000
20	5	26.4272
21	A	120.2752
3n	7	109.1215
32	1	13.5355
54	2	28,0465
55	•	0.0000
45	r	0.0000
64	n	0.0000
71	1	12,5532
A7	•	0.000
100	•	0.0000
1 n 4	•	0.0000
120	•	0.0000
123	^	0.0000
129	^	0.0000
132	n	0.0000
149	ŗ	0.0000
175	À	0.0000
S 0 0	n	0.0000
2 7 7	^	0.0000
2 7 8	^	0.0000
212	0	0.0000
238	0	0.0000
245	^	0.0000
249	n	0.0000
250	0	0.0000
279	<u>^</u>	0.0000
294	r	0.0000
333	^	0.0000
340	r -	0.0000
359	C	0.0000
371	Ċ	0.0000
383	0	0.0000
389	0	0.0000
394	1	0.0000
399	Ċ	0.0000

FIGURE 22 FINAL CORRIDOR ALLOCATION

SUMMARY OF FINAL ALLOCATION

CCRRICOR	WEAP TYP	ATTACK	DAMAGE	VALUE
1	n	0	0.00	3800
2	1	21	309.96	11300
3	'n	0	0.00	18920
4	n	0	0 • 0 0	23780
5	n	0	0 • 0 0	10360
6	r	0	0 • 0 0	7280
7	C	0	0 • 0	5200
8	r	0	0 • 0 0	6360
9	2	37	4497.08	23200

WEAP TYP	ATTACK	DAMAGE
1	21	309.9591
7	37	4497.0828

TCTAL ATTACKERS = 5R TCTAL DAMAGE = 4807.0419 TCTAL VALUE = 110200.0000

FIGURE 23 SUMMARY

Appendix

PROGRAM LISTING

```
PROGRAM RALLOC (INPUT.OUTPUT.TAPERETNPUT.TAPEAEQUTPUT)
C
      COMMON/CFDAM/LAMDA.K(500.5).V(500).CRTTLM(500.5).IFIRST.ILAST.
     1ATTACK . DAMAGE . ATT (500) . DAM (500) . NINTER (500.5)
      COMMON/CALL OC/WD(5) .LAMRDA(5) .ITYPE(15) .RUEAP(15) .EDAM(15) .
     1ATTCRV(15+5+21)+DAMCRV(15+5+21)+LAMMAX(15+5)+INTERV(15)+
     2TOTALA(S) + TOTALD(S) + TOTALL(S) + YALUF(1S)
      COMMON/CBEST/TWJ.TOTAB(5).ITYPEB(15).RWEAPR(15).EDAMB(15).
     IINTRVA(15) . AMINAR(5) . ITERR. ITER
C
      DIMENSION NTARG()5) . TDIST(500) . IPOINT(15) . AP(5) . DIST(12) .
     1PP(12.5.5).4(21.5).NP(21.5).KAY(500.5).IPRINT(3).WEAPMY(15).
     2IDIST(500) *x(21) *Y(21) *DLAMDA(5) *SAM(500*5) *LAT(500) *
     3LONG (500) + CLAT (15+2) + CLONG (15+2) + KAY1 (400+5) + REL (5) +
     4ID(50^)+NINCR(5)+NINCRP(5)+INCR(5)+NWEPMX(5)+C(5)+INTER(5)
C
      RFAL KAY.K.LAMDA1.LAMDA2.LAMDA.LAMRDA.LAMMAX.LTOTAL.LAMDA8.
     1LAT.LONG.KAY1
C
      PEAD 1000 NCORID . NATTYP . NAP . NDIST . ITERMX . (TPRINT(I) . I=1 . 3) . NEXEMP .
     INLDEF
      IF (NATTYP.RT.NCOPID) GO TO 650
      READ INO. (NINCR(IW). IW=1.NATTYP)
      READ INTO (NWEPMX(IW) . IW=1.NATTYP)
      AALL BAL EUZ OU
      NINCRP(IW)=KINCR(IW)+1
  203 INCR(TW) = (FLOAT (NWEPMX(IW)) /NINCR(TW)+0.999)
      READ 195. FRACTI.FRACTZ.DLLIM
      AALLAN I TAT TA
  201 READ 105+ (KAY1(IF+IW)+IE=1+NEXEMP)
      Dn 2n4 | T=1,40n
      DO 204 [WE], NATTYP
  204 NINTER(IT+IW)=0
      DO 206 IL=1.NLDEF
      READ 100+ IDT+(INTER(IW)+IW=1+NATTYP)
      DO POS TWEL NATTYP
  SOA NINTER (IDT + IW) = INTER (IW)
      READ 100+ TARG(IC) + IC=1+NCORID)
      TPOINT(1)=1
      DO 201 IC=2.NCORID
  2nn ipnint(ic)=jpnint(ic=1)+NTARG(ic=1)
      ITARG=TPOINT(NCORID)+NTARG(NCORID)=1
      DO 202 IT=1.ITARG
      READ 176. ID(IT).NEX.V(IT).LAT1.LAT3.LAT3.LONG1.LONG2.LONG3
      LAT(TT)=(LAT1+(LAT2+LAT3/60.)/60.)*0.017453
      LONG(TT) = (LONG1 + (LONG2+LONG3/60.)/60.) +0.017453
      Int=In(IT)
      DO 202 [W=1.NATTYP
      SAM(IT.TW) = NINTER(IDT.IW)
  SUS KAY([T.[M]=KAY](NEX+IM)
      DO 205 TC=1.NCORID
      REAU 198. CLATI.CLATZ.CLATZ.CLONGI.CLONGZ.CLONGZ.CLAT4.CLAT5.CLAT6
     1.CLONG4.CLONG5.CLONG6
      CLAT(IC+1)=(CLAT)+(CLAT2+CLAT3/60,)/60.)+0.017453
```

```
CLAT (IC.2) = (CLAT4 + (CLAT5 + CLAT6/60.) /60.) 40.017453
    CLONG(TC+1) = (CLONG1 + (CLONG2 + CLONG3 / 60 . ) / 40 . ) *0 . 017453
    CLONG(IC+2) = (CLONG4+(CLONG5+CLONG6/40.)/60.) = 0.017453
205 CONTINUE
    READ INS. (C(IW).IW=1.NATTYP)
    READ INS. (REL(IW), IWEL NATTYP)
    VFF=n.n
    DO 215 IC=1.NCORID
    IFIRST= IPOINT (IC)
    ILAST=TFIRST+NTARG(TC)=1
    VALUE (TC) = C.O.
    DEACOS (SIN(CLAT(TC+1)) *SIN(CLAT(IC+2)) +COS(CLAT(IC+1)) *COS(CLAT(IC
   1.2)) *CCS(CLONG(IC.2) *CLONG(IC.1)))
    GAMMA=ACOS((SIN(CLAT(IC+2))+COS(D)+SIN(CLAT(IC+1))))/(SIN(D)+COS(
   1CLAT (TC+1))))
    DO 212 IT=IFIHST.ILAST
    R=ACCS(SIN(CLAT(IC+1)) *SIN(LAT(IT)) +COS(CLAT(IC+1)) *COS(LAT(IT)) *
   1005 (LONG (IT) -CLONG (IC.1)))
    ALPHA=ACOS((SIN(LAT(IT))=COS(R)+SIN(CLAT(TC+1)))/(SIN(R)+COS(CLAT(
   110.11111
    RETARAL PHA-GAMMA
    TDIST(IT) =3440. *ASIN(SIN(H) *SIN(BETA))
    DO 210 TWEL NETTYP
    IF (54M(IT+IW).EQ.A.) GO TO 209
    NINTED (TT.IW) = (SAM (IT.IW) +C(IW) +REL(IW) +0_5)
    GO TC 210
209 NINTER (IT . IW) = 0
210 CONTINUE
212 VALUE (IC) =VALUE (IC) +V(IT)
215 VEE=VFF+VALUE(IC)
    no 221 (C#1.NCORID
    IFIRST=[POINT(IC)
    ILAST=[FIRST+NTAPG(IC)-1
    PRINT 190. IC
    no 221 TT=IFIRST, ILAST
221 PRINT 195. TD(IT).V(IT).TDIST(IT).(KAY(IT.IW).IW=1.5).(NINTER(IT.
   1 Iw) • Iw=1 • 5)
    PRINT 110
    no 300 TC=1.NCORID
    IF (IC.FQ.NCORID) GO TO 223
    READ 145. (AP(M).Mal.NAP)
    READ 145. (DIST(I).I=1.NDIST)
    DO 220 TWEL NATTYP
    DO 220 MET - NAP
220 READ 105. (PP(I.M. IW). I=1. NDIST)
223 NO 222 TWEL NATTYP
    ATTCRV(TC+[W+1)=n.n
222 DAMCRV(IC.IW.1)=0.0
    IFIPST=IPOINT(IC)
    ILAST=TFIRST+NTARG(IC)-1
    IF (IC.FG.NCORID) GO TO 255
    DO 230 TT#[FIRST+]LAST
    72104.5=1 255 00
```

```
IF (ThisT(IT).GE.DIST(I)) 60 TO 225
    10157(17)=1
    GO TC 230
225 CONTINUE
    IDIST(IT) = NDIST
230 CONTINUE
    DO 250 THEI . NATTYP
    MINCRPENINGRP(IW)
    DO 250 MEZ.MINCRP
    A (M+ [W) = (M-]) * [NCR ([W)
    DO 245 [4=2,NAP
    IF (A(W.IW).GE.AP(IA)) GO TO 245
    NP(M.IW)=IA
    GO TO 250
245 CONTINUE
    NP (M. IW) =NAP
250 CONTINUE
255 DO 300 IWEL NATTYP
    XLM=0.0
    MINCRPENINCRP (IW)
    DO 290 MEZ-WINCRP
    JRENP (W. TW)
    I-RLEAL
    CLMAX=0.0
    DO 260 IT=IFIRST.ILAST
    IF (IC.NE.NCORID) GO TO 257
    K(IT.TW)=KAY(IT.IW)
    GC TC 259
257 KB=IDIST(IT)
    KASKH-1
    PPROPIERINT (DIST (KA) +DIST (KB) +PP (KA+JA+IW) +PP (KB+JA+IW) +TDIST (IT))
    PPROBRERINT (DIST (KA) +DIST (KB) +PP (KA+JR+IW) +PP (KR+JB+IW) +TDIST (IT))
    PPROBERINT (AP (JA) . AP (JB) . PPROB1 . PPROB2 . A (M. IW) )
    IF (PPRCB.GT.1.0) PPROB=1.0
    IF (PPROBLIT.0.0) PPROBEO.0
    K(IT.IW)=BRKAY(KAY(IT.IW).PPROR)
    IF (NINTER(IT+IW).EQ.0) GO TO 259
    IF (PPPOB.EG.O.A) GO TO 259
    NINTER(IT.IW) = (NINTER(IT.IW) /PPROB+0.5)
259 CRITLM(IT.IW)=V(IT)+K(IT.IW)++2/2.
260 CLMAX=AMAX1 (CLMAX+CRITLM(IT+IW))
    LAMDATECLMAX
    LAMDAP=1.0
270 LAMDA= (LAMDA1+LAMDA2)/2.
    IF ((LAMDA)-LAMDA2).LT.0.001) GO TO 283
    CALL FDAM(IW)
    IF (ATTACK-A(M.IW)) 275.287.280
275 LAMDATELAMDA
    GO TO 270
280 LAMDAZELAMDA
    GO TO 270
283 LAMDA=LAMDA1
    CALL FDAM (IW)
```

ATFMPHATTACK

```
DTEMPONAMAGE
    LAMDAEL AMDAZ
    CALL FRAM(TH)
    Almans (ATEMP-A (M. IW))
    AZ#ARS(ATTACK-A(M.IW))
    IF (42.LE.A1) GO TO 285
    ATTACKEATEMP
    DAMAGEERTEMP
285 MO=M-1
    API=A(M.IW)+INCR(IW)
    IF (ATTACK.GT.ATTCRV(IC.IW.MO).AND.ATTACK.LT.API) GO TO 287
    ATTCRV(IC.IW.M) =ATTCRV(IC.IW.MO)
    DAMCRY (IC+IW+M) =DAMCRY (IC+IW+MO)
    GO TC 2AA
287 ATTCRV([C+[W+M)=ATTACK
    DAMCRY (TC . IW . M) =DAMAGE
ZAA CONTINUE
    IF (ATTACK.EG.n.) GO TO 290
    XLM2=DAMAGE/ATTACK
    XLM=AVAX1(XLM.XLM2)
290 CONTINUE
291 LAMMAX(TC.IW) = XLM
    IF (IPRINT(1).FQ.0) GO TO 300
    MINCRP#NINCRP(IW)
    DO 298 M=1. PINCRP
    X(M) =ATTCRV(IC.IW.M)
298 Y(M)=DAMCRV(IC.IW.M)
    PRINT 175. IC.TW
    TMINED.0
    YMAXEY (MINCRP)
    N3=1
    LINERS
    CALL PLOTN (Y.X.YMIN.YMAX.N3.MINCRP.LINE)
300 CONTINUE
    CALL SECOND (TIME)
    PRINT 190. TIME
301 READ 105. (WD(TW).IW=1.NATTYP)
    IF (FOF.5) 999.302
ALTEN 1=M1 EUE OU 20E
    IF (WD(IW). LE. NWEPMX(IW)) GO TO 303
    PRINT 199. IW. NWEPMX(IW). WD(IW)
    GO TO 301
303 CONTINUE
    DO 304 TWEL NATTYP
    LAMBDA (IW) =0.0
    DO 304 IC=1.NCORID
304 LAMBDA(IW)=AMAX1(LAMBDA(IW)+LAMMAX(IC+IW))
    IFLAGEN
    CALL ALOCAT (NATTYP+NCORID+NINGRP+IFLAG)
    DX=-n.n3
    DO 315 TWET, NATTYP
    IF (TOTALA(IW).LT.WD(IW)) GO TO 305
```

DLAMDA (TW) =0.05

```
GO TO TIN
 305 DLAMDA (14) ==0.05
 SID LAMMON (TW) = LAMMON (TW) + (1.+OLAMDA(TW)) + (1.+OX)
 315 CONTINUE
     ITFR=1
     TWJETO_FAO
 320 CALL ALOCAT (NATTYP-NCORID-NINCRP-IPRINT(2))
     CALL RESTCY (NATTYP, NCORID)
     IF (TPRINT(3).FQ.0) GO TO 323
     ATOTAL EN.O
     DTOTAL =0.0
     LTOTAL =0.0
     PRINT 115. ITER
     PRINT 120
     DO 327 TWEL NATTYP
     ATOTAL MATOTAL + TOTALA (IW)
     DTOTAL MOTOTAL + TOTALD (IW)
     LTOTAL #LTOTAL + TOTALL (TW)
372 PRINT 175. DX.DLAMDA(IW).LAMBDA(IW).WD(IW).TOTALA(IW).TOTALD(IW).
    I TOTALL (TW)
     PRINT 130. ATOTAL . NTOTAL . LTOTAL . VEE
323 DLMAXER.O
     DO 325 TWELLNATTYP
325 DLMAXEAMAX) (DLMAX+ABS(DLAMDA(IW)))
     IF (DLMAX.LT.DLLIM) GO TO 450
     DO 370 THEI NATTYP
330 IF (ARS(TOTALA(IW)-WD(IW)).GE.FLOAT(INCR(IW))) GO TO 335
    DO 332 IWAI NATTYP
332 IF (TOTALA(TW).NF.WD(IW)) GO TO 500
    GO TO SOS
335 DO 365 [WE] . NATTYP
    IF (DLAMDA(IW).GT. 1.) GO TO 345
    IF (TOTALA(IW).GF.WO(IW)) GO TO 340
    DLAMDA (TW) =FRACTI+DLAMDA (TW)
    GO TO 360
340 DLAMDA (TW) #FRACTZ+DLAMDA (TW)
    GO TO 355
345 IF (TOTALA(IW).GT.WD(IW)) GO TO 350
    DLAMDA(IW) =FRACTP#DLAMDA(IW)
    GO TO 340
350 DLAMDA (TW) #FRACT1+DLAMDA (IW)
355 DLAMDA(IW) = AMAX1 (DLMAX/20.. AMIN1 (DLAMDA(IW) +0.5))
    60 TO 345
360 DLAMDA (TW) #AMINI (-DLMAX/20.0AMAX1 (DLAMDA (TW) 0-0.8))
365 CONTINUE
    T5=0.0
    TA=^.0
    DO 370 TWELL NATTYP
    TS#TS+( AMADA(IW) +TOTALA(IW)
370 TARTA+LAMADA(IW) +WD(IW)
    IF (CX.GT.n.) 60 TO 380
    IF (TS.ST.TA) GO TO 375
    DX=FRACTI+PX
```

```
60 TC 395
375 DXSFRACTZENX
    00 TO 390
380 IF (YS.GT.TA) GO TO 385
    DY=FRACT2+DX
    60 TC 395
385 DX=FRACTI+DX
390 NXWAWAX 1 (DLWAX/20. . AMTN1 (DX . 0 . 5) )
    BO TO 400
395 DX=AMIN1(-DLMAX/20.+AMAX1(DX+-0.8))
AUR DO ALO THEL NATTYP
410 LAMBDA(TW)=(1.+DLAMDA(TW))+(1.+DX)+LAMBDA(TW)
    ITER=ITER+1
    IF (ITER.GT. ITERMX) GO TO 450
    60 TO 320
450 DO 460 THET NATTYP
    LAMPIDA (IW) =LAMPAR (TW)
460 TOTALA(TW) #TOTAR(T4)
    DO 470 IC=1.NCORID
    ITYPE(IC) = ITYPER(IC)
    PWEAP(IC) =RWEAPR(IC)
    FDAM (IC) = EDAMH (IC)
470 INTERVICE SINTRVB (IC)
    TTFR= TTFRR
SUP CALL CLOSE (NATTYP-NCORID-NINCRP)
505 DO SIA IMEL NATTYP
    TOTAL O (TW) =0 .0
510 TOTALL (TW) =0 +C
    DO 520 TC=1.NCORTO
     TWEITYPF(IC)
     IF (IW.FQ.") GO TO 520
     TOTALO (TW) = TOTALD (IW) + EDAM (IC)
     TOTALL (IW) = TOTALL (IW) + EDAM (IC) - LAMBDA (IW) + RWEAP (IC)
520 CONTINUE
     PRINT 140.TTEP
     ATOTAL = 0 . 0
    DIOTAL = 1.0
     DO 541 THEL NATTYP
     TOTALA (IW: 20.0
541 TOTALD (TW)=0.0
     DO 600 TC=1.NCORID
     IWEITYPE(IC)
     IF (IW.FG.A) GO TO 595
     WEAPDERWEAP (IC)
     CLMAYED.
     IFTRST=[POINT(IC)
     ILAST#IFIRST+NTARG(IC)-1
     IF (IC.FG.NCORID) GO TO 547
DO 542 [As2.NAP
     IF (WEAPD.GE.AP(IA)) GO TO 542
     MPD=[4
     GO TO 543
```

```
542 CONTINUE
    NPDENAD
543 CONTINUE
    JARANDO
    I-ALEAL
547 DO 546 ITHIFIHST.ILAST
    IF (IT.EG.ACORID) GO TO 544
    KASICIST(IY)
    KARKH-1
    PPROPIERINT (DIST (KA) .DIST (KB) .PP(KA.JA.IW) .PP(KA.JA.IW) .TDIST (IT))
    PPROPZERINT(DIST(KA) . DIST(KB) . PP(KA. JR. IW) . PP(KB. JB. IW) . TDIST(IT))
    PPROPERINT (AP (JA) . AP (JB) . PPROB1 . PPROB2 . WEAPN)
    IF (PPRO9.67.1.0) PPRO8=1.0
    IF (PPROB.LT.0.3) PPROBEO.0
    K([T.]W) #REWAY(KAY([T.]W).PPROB)
    IF (NINTER(IT+TW).EQ.0) GO TO 544
    IF (PPROH. FR. 0. 0) GO TO 544
    NINTER (IT + IW) = (NIF TER (IT + IW) /PPROR + 0 . 5)
544 CRITLM(IT.IW)=V(IT)=K(IT.IW)=+2/2.
    CLMAXEAMAX1 (CLMAX.CRITLM(IT.IW))
544 CONTINUE
    LAMDATECLMAY
    LAMDAZEO.0
545 LAMDA= (I AMDA]+LAMDA2)/2.
    CALL FRAM (TW)
    IF (ATTACK-WEAPD) 550.580.555
550 LAMDAT =LAMDA
    GO TO SAP
555 LAMDAPELAMDA
560 IF ((LAMDA1-LAMDA2).LT.0.001) GO TO 570
    GO TO 545
570 CALL CLOSEZ (IW+WEAPD)
580 PRINT 140. IC.IW
    PRINT 142. ATTACK . DAMAGE . VALUE (IC)
    ATOTAL = ATOTAL + ATTACK
    DIOTAL *DIOTAL +DAMAGE
    TOTALA(TW)=TOTALA(TW)+ATTACK
    TOTALO (TW) =TOTALO (IW) +DAMAGE
    EDAM(IC) =DAMAGE
    DO 590 ITELFIRST. ILAST
590 PRINT 145. TO(TT).ATT(IT).DAM(IT)
    GO TO AND
595 PRINT 170. TC
600 CONTINUE
    PRINT 194
    PRINT 150
    DO 603 IC=1.NCOPIC
603 PRINT 155. IC.TTYPE(IC).RWEAP(IC).EDAM(IC).VALUE(IC)
    PRINT 193
    DO ACE IMPIONATTYP
605 PRINT 195. INSTOTALA(IW) TOTALD(IW)
```

PRINT 196. ATOTAL . DTOTAL . VFF

GO TO 301

```
650 PRINT 19A
100 FORMAT (1ATS)
105 FORMAT (BF10.4)
106 FCRMAT (2110.F10.0.2(3x.13.212).5F5.0)
108 FORMAT (4(3x.F3. 4. 2F2.0))
110 FCRMAT (1H1)
                    ITERATION NUMBER . 12)
115 FORMAT (1H). .
120 FORMAT (//#
                     D.X
                            DLAMADA
                                                   WEAP DES
                                                             WEAP OBT
                                        LAMBDA
                  LAGHANO/1
   1 CAMAGE
125 FORMAT (1m , F6.4, 2F10.4, 2F10.0, 2F12.4)
130 FORMAT (///* TOTAL ATTACKERS # **F4.0/* TOTAL DAMAGE # **F10.4/
   10 TOTAL LAGRANGIAN = 0.F10.4/0 TOTAL VALUE = 0.F10.21
135 FORMAT (////* CORRIDOR NUMBER *. 17/* WEAPON NUMBER *. 17)
140 FORMAT (1M1. *FINAL ALLOCATION FOUND AFTER CLOSING ON ITERATION *.
   112)
150 FORMAT (/////* COHRIDOR
                                 WEAP TYP
                                                                     VALUE*
                                              ATTACK
                                                         DAMAGE
   1/1
155 FORMAT (1m ,15,112,F12,0,F12,2,F10,0)
160 FORMAT (1H1. FINAL ALLOCATION TO TARGETS IN CORRIDOR F.12/F THIS C
   INRRIGOR WAS ATTACKED BY WEAPON 4.17//)
162 FORMAT (* TOTAL ATTACKERS TO CORRIDOR = **FR.A/* TOTAL DAMAGE TO C
TORRIDOR = **F12.4/* TOTAL VALUE OF CORRIDOR = **F10.2//* TARGET
                    DAMAGE 4//)
       ATTACK
165 FORMAT (14 .15.F12.0.F15.4)
170 FORMAT (1H1. +CORRIDOR +. 12.+ WAS NOT ATTACKED+)
1HO FORMAT (1H1. - CORRIDOR NUMBER -. 12//-
                                                In
                                                      VALUE
                                                                DIST
   1 K* + SOX + * TA TERCEPTORS*//)
185 FORMAT (1H .15.2F10.2.5F10.4.518)
190 FORMAT (* TIME = *,F10.4)
193 FORMAT (////* WEAP TYP
                               ATTACK
                                             DAMAGE -/)
194 FORMAT (1H1. SUMMARY OF FINAL ALLOCATIONS)
195 FORMAT (1H .15.F12.0.F13.6)
196 FORMAT (///+ TOTAL ATTACKERS = ++F5.A/+ TOTAL DAMAGE = ++F12.4/
   1 TOTAL VALUE = +.F12.4)
198 FORMAT (141. *ERROR IN INPUT VALUES. */* NUMBER OF ATTACKER TYPES EX
   ICEFOR THE NUMBER OF CORRIDORS*)
199 FORMAT (1H1. *ERROR IN INPUT. *//* THIS CASE WILL NOT BE RUN. *//
   10 NUMBER OF WEAPONS OF TYPE #+11+# CANNOT EXCRED #+15//
   20 THIS CASE REQUESTED **F5.0.* WEAPONS OF THAT TYPE*)
999 STOP
    END
```

```
SUM JUTTE FRANCIES
C
                                      COM DEACH CAMPLAS CONENCIONS . V (SUB) . CPITE 4 (300 - 5) . IFI45 [. II AST .
                                 ENTTOCK ON A TRUSK O STT (50%) ONAN (SUR) ONE STER (SUROS)
C
                                       WE ALL LAME HOMOLING TOLANDONE THE
                                       4172C480.0
                                       Da 400589.0
                                       AU AD TENETH CAST . LAST
                                       THE CEAMORAGE ACRETEMENT OF TO PAGE
                                       ATT = (1./A(TT.T.) = (1./A(TT.T.) = (7.7) (1.7) (1.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) = (7.7) 
                                        altisinfluit is
                                       BY AM LEEPING FOLLY ( ) 1) OK ( [ TOTA ) O TT) 1
                                       Te ("41 416 4 (17 - 1 + 1 + 4 - 4) (63 - 7) 220
                                       IF HAMBER ( I . LAMBA) JU TO 291
              22 1 ATT/2: TT1+1.
                                         On any #2346F (County) of ([] ) of ([] 
                                         1 1-1 BUAM I - LATTE
                                         しゅいいさいみゅうししゅ リンストムリテン
                                         1+ (LuizantaLnit) 30 10 24
                                         ATTITT = ATTITUTE (TTOTAL)
                                         1: 1 3= (T1) while
                                         ... 11 250
               240 ATT (17) #4772+ + ( *TEN ( 7 ( + 1 + )
                                         01M(11) =(143)
                PAC ATTACKEATTACK + ATT (TT)
                                         Charlest and A for it a ) ([[])
                                         63 10 100
                280 AIT([T]=0.6
                                         0.4(11)=0.3
                 770 CH. 1 WIE
                                          12- 1 14 1
                                          ÷ 1.
```

FORTTUN () HAP NO () + 446)

1003F (CEA+() + () +445 H1 (C)) + 644 (-445 HT (C)))

HOTHER (

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BINITED A HARAYE KAYOFHI
      ABI. )
      1121
    5 To WAFAPING
      10121.7ーでといかの(1.00 44) ーロ
      TE (4)5( 01) .1 T. 1.05-5) 60 TO 10
      1> (11,61,50) () 10 20
      [ | m | f + 1
      WHE YALENH
      4=4- 11/00
      4) 1) -
   TI MAKIYEK
      HE 1 141
   20 Pat . [ 100 ** X *** * 1
 1000 FORMATIO FMILES 17 HMKATHORE 12.4)
      ALTOIN 1
      £ . .
      F 145 $ 1 (4) + X 2 + Y 1 + Y 2 + X )
      PEOPORAS LIMEAR INTERPOLATION
C
      A = \{1 = Y\} - \{A\} - \{A\} - \{Y\} - Y\} / \{X\} - Y\}
      H-TOH'S
      F 4.1
       SOBRIBUTINE PLOT - (YI . AR . YML ! . YMAX . 13 . NPP . L (NE)
       YIONY AND MINNY NA 1ES
       NHP = MUMICH OF POINTS PLOTTED
C
       CHANE PLOTTED I' POSITIONS 30 TO 99
C
      DIMENSION OF (1) + AR (1) + CTICK (11)
       TOTIOGRA SMACE (1911) OBLANCO DOT
      DATA SLANK + DUT + "AKK/IH + LH . + LH+/
    A THE (MPP.EU.) HETURN
       Y01233./(Y4.4-44!N)
       YITCK(1) =Y'IT +
       Y ) ] 0 = 10 . / Y:
      00 30 I=1.5
   1 . ALLC4([+]) = ALTCk([) + AUT?
       PHI : 100. (YIICK(I) + [=1+6)
  100 FORMAT (//84.40)A46664.4X.4ATTACK4.F2.0.5F19.0)
       wittff (6+ 13+)
       F 14-41 (24(141)(10)H......))
104
       VL=130 400
       L[=1 [45.+1
```

わいも【=】・ラレ

```
SMACE ( 1) BHEANN
      SETTING UP HAT I LIVES
      61 10 (10.11.15.13) · L:
      00 1401#11.51.1
13
137
      SMACE ( 1) will IT
12
      SH4(F(51) =(1) ]
      SHACE (1) adol
11
10
      DU MONHALONIO 13
      X=VH( '5)
      MC1=1
      111=(11(42)-114)=140-1.5
      THILLY LOUGHTY LOCE . DZ) MILLEN
      1501=504Cc (141)
      SPACE (IYI) # 4A4K
      WHITE (6.113) YI (NP) +X+(SP .CF(T)+ T = 1.51)
103
      FUHMAT (24+13.4.F13.0.145141)
      IF (MC1.NE. !) SPICE (IYI) =1901
49
      CUITTAIE
      WATTE (no 114)
      H-THHY.
      F . 1
      SURPOUTLYS ALUCAT (NATTYP. NCORID. NINCRP. IFLAG)
      COMMON/CALLOC/40(5).LAMBOA(B).ITYPE(15).HWEAP(15).EDAM(15).
     1411CAV(15.5.21).DAMCRV(15.5.21).LAMMAX(15.5).INTERV(15).
     21014L4(5) +1011L1(5) + TO(ALL(5) + VALUE(15)
      DIMENSION RINCHP(5)
C
      HEAL LAMA ) I. LAMIAX
      D) 200 [=[.MAFTYP
      TOTALA([)=0.0
      TUTALU(I) = 0.0
  200 TUTILL(1)=0.0
      DO 300 ICEL.NCORIO
      ILANE (IC) = 1
      HAF " H ( IC) =0.9
      FUA 1(IC) = 9.0
      INTERV([C)=n
      4-A15=0.3
      DO 246 [WELLNATIYP
      IF (LAMADA(IM). T.LAMMAX(IC. IM)) GO TO PHO
      ALAHIED.D
      MIMCHPENIMORP([+)
      NO 210 K=2.MINCHP
      HLAGSDAMCHY(IC.IW.K) =LAMADA(IW) #ATTCHY(IC.IW.K)
```

Takking the second of the second seco

```
TH (HLAG.LH. HLA41) GO TO 217
    HI V-1 =41 1.
    44=4
21' CONTINUE
    HAMATTCHV((C+14+KK)
    HORDINGHV (IC + I + + KK)
    1r (40.66. +1)((41) +0 1) 25
    MA = 401 (] #)
    00 220 K#2.41174P
    055 01 00 ((New1.01) VECTIC.10.AF) 41
    KKSK
    .... 11 231
221 CONTINIE
    メアドル・1 といえて
21) 4,1244-1
    HJERINI(AITCHV(IC+IM+KJ)+ATTCHV(IC+IM+KK)+DAMCHV(IC+IM+KJ)+
   1014044 (10.44.44) ......
    ME 4 4 1 240 - E 444 (4 ( 1 4) - 44
250 (+ (+1441.LF. +1445) GO T) 21
    1140- (1 1)=14
    HOFAD(TC) EHA
    * - 1 *([C] = 2 )
     7 (T) HV ([7) HKK
     4 - 145 BHL 141
23 " WETNUE
    TOB! TYPE ( | . )
     TOTAL A (TA) STOTALA (TW) + NAEAP (IC)
     TOTALL (TO) ST MAIL (TO) ORMANS
AN . THITINGE
     IF (IFLA 1.2 .. ) (5) T1 449
     201 1.100
        110 [C=1.4014])
THE PARTY LINE TOUT TOUT (17) - HERAP (10) - EDAM (TC)
                                                       UAMAGE#/)
                               1475
101 6 3441 (191,00) (41)
11 1 + -4 141 ([ 101] 10 - 10 - ( + 12 - 2 - 7 - 7 )
224 4-114
     £ ,
```

The state of the s

```
SIMMOUTE HESTER (NATITY CONTO)
C
      C ) 4401/CALLOC/40 (5) +L4 4404 (5) + [TYPE (15) + HWEAP (15) + EDAM(15) +
     1AITCRI(15, 5,221) + 9AMCRE(17,5,21) + LAMMAX(15,5) + (NTERV(15)+
      PROTALLA (5) . FOTAL TOTALL (5) . VALUE (15)
      C ) 440 (/CHEST/) + )+TOTAB(5)+TTYPEH(15)+HWF4PH(15)+EDABB(15)+
      11474VH(15)+644)43(5)+11544+11FH
C
       PEAL LAMMINALAMIAM
C
       T. U1 = 1.0
       HI SEL TITLET CSC (1)
       TE ( 10 ( 3 )) . F 1. Y. O) 10 10 20 7
       1~ 11 = 1 4 J 1 • (( [ J ] 1 4 L A ( J J ) - + ( ( J J ) ) ) / + ( J J ) ) • + 2
       G 1 TO 251
  </pr
  251 CONFLOR
       IF (1431.51.143) 60 (155)
       14 = [ - ]]
       047 T/17 / J= ( ( 1/4 0/4)
       [_44.144(]]) =[444)4(])
  400 TOTAM (JJ) = 1071L4(JJ)
       110 450 JU#1. 400 410
       [[4064(]]) = [[405(]])
       けっちょくいし コーチャックコ (しし)
       だけ444(リリ)=だけ44(ヨリ)
  (UL) VF 311 I= (UL) FV v Tv T 024
       111-71=1151
  SAT PETHER
       F - 1
```

```
SIMITUTED CLISE USETTIPE GOTHING NINCHPI
C
      CO44 IN/CALLOC/#3(5).LAM3'04(5).TTYPE(15).HWEAP(15).EJAM(15).
     14 (102V (15.5.21) .04MCHV (15.5.21) .LAMMAX (15.5) .INTERV (15) .
     21013LA(5).10TALO(5).10TALE(6).VALUE(15)
C
      DIMENSION MINCHALLA)
C
      HEAL LAMBIDA
C
C
      DO 300 I4=1.NATTYP
      IF (TOTALA(IN).LE.AD(IN)) GO TO 300
      DECETUTALA (IW) - 4D (IW)
  200 SLUPE=10.E40
      DO 250 IC=1.NCORID
      IF (ITYPE(IC) . HE. IN) GO TO 250
  210 IF (INTERV(IC) . FQ. 1) 60 To 250
      KK=INTERV(IC)
      KJ=KK-1
      IF (ATTC-V(IC+T++KK).NE.ATTCRV(IC-IW+KJ)) 60 10 220
      INTERV(IC) = INTERV(IC) -1
      415 CT UP
  220 SLOPEL=(DAMCRV(IC+IW+KK)-DAMCRV(IC+IW+KJ))/(ATTCRV(IC+IW+KK)-
     111TCRV(IC+[x+KJ))
      IF (SLUPE) GO TO 25h
      TCOECR=IC
  250 CULLIANTE
      TC=TCDECR
      KK=[V[ERV(IC)
      K.IsKK-1
      DIFF=RWEAP(IC)-ITTCHV(IC+IM+KJ)
      IF (DIFF. GE. UEC) GO TO 26)
      TOTALA(IN)=TOIALA(IN)=OTER
      HYEAP (IC) =ATTCHY (IC+IH+KU)
      FOAM(IC)=DAMCRV(IC+IN+KJ)
      IF (RAEAP(IC).F).C.O) ITYPE(IC)=0
      THITE AV (IC) = INTERV (IC) -1
      (INC=DEC=DIFF
      GO TO 200
  740 HWFAP (IC) = YVEAP (IC) =DEC
      FDAH(IC) =HIM: T (ATTCRV(IC+IH+KJ)+ATTCRV(IC+IW+KK)+DAMCRV(IC+IW+KJ)+
     1DAMORY(IC+IM+KK)+RMEAP(IC))
      TOTALA(IW)=FOTALA(IW)-DEC
  307 CONTINUE
      DU 400 IN=1.NATTYP
      MINCHPENINCPP(I4)
      IF (FOTALA(TW).SE.4D(IW)) GO TO 400
      IF (TOTALA([w).EQ.9.) 30 10 400
      XINC=HU(I+)-TUTALA(IH)
  310 SLOPE=0.0
       TCINCR=0
```

```
DO 45 1 [C#1+4COMID
    TH (ITYPE(IC) NEW FATA) SO TO 350
327 IF (INTERV((C).FA.41404P) 60 TO 350
    XX=[4[5H4([C)
    <1. a<<+1
    IF (ATTORV(IC.TW.KL).WE.ATTORV(IC.IW.KK)) GO TO 330
    THTERV([C) = [NTERV([C) + ]
    GO TO 321
RRIDSELECUAMONY(IC+I++KL)-TARCHY(IC+I++KK))/(ATTCRY(IC+IH+KL)-
   TAITCHV (IC+IN+KK))
    IF (SLOPFI-LT-SLOPE) 50 TO 350
    SUPPERSLOPET
    ICI 4CH=10
350 COUTTNUE
    TH (ICINCH-NE.O) GO TO 375
    DO RED [C=1.NCORID
    TF (ITYPE(IC). NE.IW) 50 TO 360
    EXTRACIO (IN) - [OTALA (IN)
    HUFAP (IC) = RUEAP (IC) + EXTHA
   ~TUT1L4(TW)=TUT4L4(TW)+EXTR1
    シャコイ ノロイン
352 N -= W-1
    IF (AITCHV([C.TV.NH).NE.ATTCRV([C.IW.NN)) GO TO 355
    NWEN 4
    61 10 352
355 FOA 1(1C)=RINT(ATTORV(1C, IV, IM) .ATTORV(IC. I4.MINORP), DAMORV(IC. IW.
   THM) + DAMCRV (TC+ (H+ 4INCHP) + RHEAP (IC))
    IF (EDAM(IC). ST. VALUE(IC)) FUAM(IC) = VALUE(IC)
    GO TO 411
76) CONTINUE
379 IC=ICINCR
    ベアコ(ハ[ドドヘ(IU)
    ベレコベド・1
    DIFF = A FTCH / (IC+TH+KL) - RWEAP (IC)
    TH (DIFF.GE.XINC) GO TO 340
    TOTALA([#)=TUTALA([W)+OIFF
    RWF 1P([C)=ATTCRV([C+IW+KL)
    FIDA4(IC)=DAMCRV(IC.IW.KL)
    INTERV(IC) = INTERV(IC) + L
    XINC=XINC=OIFF
    GO TO 310
374 RAFAP (IC) = RAEAP (IC) + KINC
    FOAH(IC)=HINT(ATTORV(IC+TW+KK)+ATTORV(TC+TW+KL)+DAMCRV(IC+TW+KK)+
   IDAMCRY (IC. IW.KL) . HWEAP (IC))
    TUTALA(IW)=TUTALA(IW)+XINC
411 CONTINUE
    DU 450 IN=1.NATTYP
    到140元できる140元で(14)
    IF (FOTALA((4). NE.D.) GO FO 450
    ICHISTED
    1) AMH=0.()
    no 449 IC=1.NCORID
```

```
IF ([179-([0], 15,0) 30 TO 560
    100 151 KEZI 11 10 10
    IF (***([4). +[.4]TCAV([].[4,4])) GO TO 420
    51 TO 431
ACHITHUS 654
    ストゅう (さいなつ
475 K Jathal
    TE CAFIC RV (12.1 / KU) . NE . ATTORV (IC. IN KK)) GU TO 430
    KKSKI
    40 (1 42)
431 KJ=KK=1
    THA 4 TIERT AT (ATTO IV (IC + I N + KJ) + ATTORV (IC+TN+KK) + DAMORV (IC+IN+KJ) +
   FDAMORY (TO+(W+KK)+WD(IW))
    IF (DAMI) - ST. / MUJE (IC): DAMI = VALUE (IC)
    TF (DAMS) (1,1-0A 1H) GO (0 44)
    しゅうは=()ブルロー
    TURNSTATO
441 CHUITINJE
    IC: FONES!
    HWF (10) = 011 (14)
    FOX 1(1C) =0.1 1d
    1146E([C)=[~
    TOINEA([9] = 40([4)
45) CONTINUE
    RETURN
    E 4:1
```

100 miles

```
SHEET TENENT (THERE GOIN)
C
      C 1441 A/CF (144/LA ADA OK (5 17 + 5) + V (500) + CHTTLM (500+ 5) + TF IRST+IL AST+
     14ff=CK+1) +MAGE+1ff(500)+14+(500)+Nf4fF+(500+5)
      HEAL LATIANN OLD AND LATIAL
      THE (AFFACK-SF. 4EAPO) 50 TO RIO
      XIIIITHEADINGATTACK
  200 IF (XINC.EU.O.) (6) T) 503
      56026=0.7
      ITAKS[#0
      (b) PS: If=IfIRST:[LAST
      IF (ATT([F).Fu.n..AN). WINTER([T.[W).NE.D) GO TO 250
      AIII = 1II(II)
      AITZ=ATTI+1.
      034) =044(11)
      DA 19=D-1GFAC(V(IT) +K(IT+TW)+ATTO)
      SEUPF1=1)4 12-1) 1 1 L
      IF (SLUP-1:LE.SLUPF) 6) TO 45%
      ろいりゃちょうに リドベイ
      ITRESTAIT
  25) CONTINE
      ALT(ITHES!) = ALT(ITHES!) + 1.
      DAMEMPRO 465 OC (V(ITAEST) .K(ITHEST.TW) .AFT(ITGEST))
      DIMINCEDAMINDEDIM ([TREST)
      DAM (ITSEST) SO YOUNG
      ATTACK=ATTACK+1.
      DAMAGE =DAMAGE + DAMINC
      XINC=XINC-1.
      GO 10 300
  30) KUECHATTACK-4FAPO
  310 JF (ADEC. F. J. J.) GO TO 500
      らしりとだったり。ヒャク
      IIHFS[=0
      DO 350 IT=IFI (ST+TLAST
      IF (ATT(TT).EQ.).) GO TO 351
      IF (NINTER(IT+I+).NE.O) GO TO 350
      AIT!=AIT(II)
      ATTZ=ATTI-1.
      DAMISONM(II)
      DA 42=04GF 40(V([T])+K([[+[W]+1[T])
      SLOPET=0441-Jav2
      IF (SLUPRIASINGUE) 6) TO 359
      SLOPE=SLOPE:
      11:4-31=11
  359 CONTINUE
      ATT (THEST) =ATT (ITHEST) -1.
      DadfMP=DMGFMC(V(ITAEST) .K(ITAEST.IN).ATT(ITBEST))
      DAMORCEDAM (ITBEST) -DAMINE
      DAM ([[HEST] =DAHTMP
```

ATTACKEATTACK-1.
DAMAGFENAMAGE-NAMDEC
XDECEXPEC-1.
GO TO 310
500 RETURN
FND

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1. ORIGINATING ACTIVITY (Corporate author)		24 REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION				
Stanford Research Institute	L L	Uncla	assified			
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3. HEPORT TITLE						
PROGRAM BALLOC: A MIXED-WEAFON ALLO						
AGAINST MULTIPLE NON-OVERLAPPING ARE 4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and inclusive dates)	A DEFENSES					
Special Report Covering the period	15 August to	15 Oc	tober 1971			
5. AUTHORY) (Last name, first name, initial)						
Ricardo de Sobrino Barbara J. Ri	ipple Nancy	у Ј, 1	Lemons			
& REPORT DATE	76 TOTAL NO. OF PAGE	ts	74 NO. OF REFS			
October 1971	65	NOT NUMB	5			
Contract N00014-71-C-0015	Special Re		JEM 3/			
b. PROJECT AND TASK NO.	SRI Projec	•	7			
c. DOD ELEMENT	9b. OTHER REPORT HO(S) (Any other numbers that may be assigned this report)					
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Program BALLOC is a model designed to optimally allocate a mixed-weapon offensive force over a set of multiple-valued targets defended by mul-						
tiple nonintersecting random area a	nd subtractive	loca	l defenses.			
The program will maximize the expect	ted damage ove	n tho	total tammet get			
l	_					
with the restriction that no more th	nan one weapon	type	be allocated to			
any randomly defended island or targ	get subset.					
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This report presents the concept on			•			
describes the implementation of this	s concept as a	comp	uter program. It			
also contains a users manual, and a	n example of t	he us	e of the model,			
employing fictitious data to avoid	the necessity	of se	curity			
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